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Green's medium was developed to grow keratinocytes, the cells that make up the top layer of human skin, in the 1970's. Green's medium has been hugely successful for growing keratinocytes but has significant limitations for therapeutic applications. Green's medium requires the use of cholera toxin and xenogeneic feeder cells. Both of these components provide significant barriers in obtaining approval for therapeutic use. A number of serum-free media have been developed but none have been able to match the speed of keratinocyte growth produced by Green's medium (Figure 1).

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Through our in vitro skin engineering research, we have developed the Kelch's medium formulation, which does not contain cholera toxin or xenogeneic feeder cells but is

